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Inaugural Essay

on Dentition and Cholera Infantum.

For

the Degree of Doctor of Medicine

in the University of Pennsylvania.

by John A. McQueen,

of Georgia.

Philadelphia, Feb^y 3^d 1828.



1
In the following Essay I propose to offer
some observations on the formation of the
teeth, with a few remarks on the influence
exercised by the process of dentition, on
the animal economy. Though true,
and perhaps already well explained by
various writers, the subject may not be
considered as ill adapted for an inaugu-
ratory thesis, inasmuch as, considerable
differences of opinion still exists in
relation to several important points
connected with this subject.

Omitting any preliminary remarks,
which might be deemed unnecessary
in this place, I shall proceed at once to
state my views of the mode of their develop-
ment and thus arrive by ^{an} analytical
method, at my inferences concerning
the structure of the teeth.

In the foetus, at about the fourth

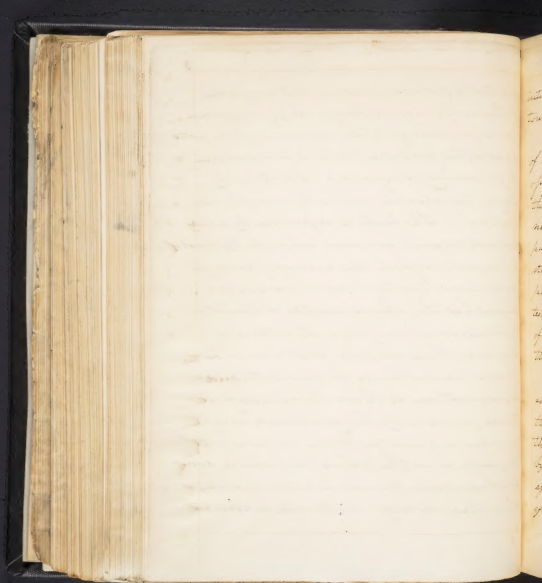


month of gestation, there may be discovered in either jaw, some small cells, seated in a spongy kind of bone denominated alveoli, or alveolar process; these cells are occupied at an earlier period, by an elementary pulp, known as the pulp of the tooth, it is contained in a capsule, which completely invests it, and which also lines the alveolar cavity, by being reflected upwards from the bottom of the socket; it has now the appearance of two sacks, the internal one covering the pulp, and the external answering the place of a pericostium to the interior of the socket; their points of attachment are to the gum above, and to the dental blood vessels and nerves below. The pulp, or vesicle, as it is sometimes termed, furnishes the bony matter of the tooth, by means of transudation from its external surface.

According to M^r Hunter the ossification



of a tooth, commences on that surface of the pulp next to the gum, by one, or more points, according to the number of projections, or cusps, the future tooth is to have on its grinding surface. In its early stage, the opacous deposit is soft, and elastic. The pulp is supported by a very delicate membrane, and when fully developed, is found to possess the precise form of the future tooth; it as before stated, furnishes the opacous matter of the tooth by transudation from its external surface; therefore, the first lamina forms the outlines of the tooth, and in proportion as these laminae grow thicker, which is by the gradual accretion of new deposits from within outwards, the pulp is in the same proportion compressed, and diminished in size, or in the words of Mr Hunter, is converted



into a fang by its elongation towards
towards the bottom of the socket.

The completion of the roots
of the teeth is a subsequent process of
ossification; their number is always
the same with the number of distinct
nerves and bloodvessels which go to the
pulp of the teeth. The roots, in their finished
state, are pointed, with a small canal
passing through them to the basis of the
teeth, in which are lodged the remains
of each vessel, being much smaller at
that time, than when in the fetal state.

As I have now stated as nearly
as I could, all that suggested itself respecting
the bony matter of the teeth, together with
their mode of development, and the apparatus
by which they are produced, it next becomes
essential, in order to finish the description
of these organs, to give some account of their

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a reputation ought to have been created
in its place.

I shall have occasion in the next
place to revert to the outer one, if the
membrane already represented as lining
the internal cavity, and forming a wall
from the bottom of the rock it, the internal
membrane that invests the pulp. This
inner membrane reveals the surface
of the tooth, and is covered by an external
stratum, or about with a fine membrane, by
which are enclosed, together with its extreme
endings, the nerves and blood vessels
to which the teeth are exposed,
injury.

The covering of the tooth, as we call
it, the enamel, is a substance, soft, and
to account for, much, the numerous
injuries, and the instances, goes



down as far as the tooth was.

It is a common mistake, that the
mandible is not as massive, & easy, since,
it is very necessary to know, that, it is
portion of the membrane which covers
the crown of the tooth, and is very hard, it
is a consequence of the nature of the
is also as the teeth make it very tough in
form.

The teeth, some are in the mouth
just formed, & some are in the
crown. On the alveolar process, each
tooth has a small, or a large, small, or a large,
crown, the crown, the crown, the crown,
the teeth, with the crown, the crown,
are ready formed; it is a common
mistake, that the crown, the crown,
of them, in the mouth, the crown, the crown,
the crown, the crown, the crown,
the crown, the crown, the crown,





[illegible]





and the same day the same day
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A great many people are coming
to the fair, and the weather is very fine.
The fair is well attended, and the
people are very kind and generous.
The fair is well attended, and the
people are very kind and generous.





[illegible]



the office is required to do the same, once is an
increase in the volume of business in the interest
of the public, and it is necessary to have the
business conducted in the most efficient manner.

The first step in the process of improvement
is to get the business, and the business is to be
done in the most efficient manner, and the business
is to be done in the most efficient manner, and the
business is to be done in the most efficient manner.

The second step in the process of improvement
is to get the business, and the business is to be
done in the most efficient manner, and the business
is to be done in the most efficient manner, and the
business is to be done in the most efficient manner.

The third step in the process of improvement
is to get the business, and the business is to be
done in the most efficient manner, and the business
is to be done in the most efficient manner, and the
business is to be done in the most efficient manner.





fever, malaria, is a mark of this disease, and it is always to be remembered, that the more numerous the malarial fevers are, the more numerous the malarial diseases are. The malarial diseases are, therefore, to be considered as a mark of the malarial disease, and it is to be remembered, that the more numerous the malarial fevers are, the more numerous the malarial diseases are.

[illegible]

In the progress of the disease, the first
stage of the outbreak is the only one
is exemplified in every of the cases & the
second stage is a fatal one, the patient
being unable to stand or walk, & soon
becomes unable to move or speak.



become victims of the circular process and
then, even if they survive, they are
in a state of many troubles.

Since this, it is not surprising
evident that the process is a continuous
one and will continue as long as there will
be a development of the first and
second stages. By the end of the first
the whole organism is completely changed
and it is as if the first stage
the body, while it is in a state of
in which one part is not in a state of
change as well as the whole.

By the end of the first stage
the organism is in a state of
this stage is not a state of
which is a state of that that there is
a development of the whole and a

I shall now proceed to state in a
series of statements the process.



the rest of my life, must be necessarily
imperfect, & I have accomplished much of it
according to the plan on which I set out,
and I am, therefore, not less anxious to
be true to the essential divisions of my subject,
than I am to be true to the details.

The directions of care, are, in the
first place, to be given to the individual as
to the early stage, when the disease is still
the stomach and bowels being, at all the
affected, the instruction will be to remove
the disease as early as possible, and the removal
of the disease is free; the other is
may be removed by a diet of soft food, and
the alimentary canal of its irritations
contents such food, a diet of soft food, and
the instruction of the individual is to be given
the time either to remove the disease, or
to be given to the individual, as a diet of
soft food, and the instruction, for it is not







the clothing and diet of the patient, and the use of some mild tonic, as the Extract of Gentian, or Sulph. of Quinine in syrup.

Country air is of the greatest importance; and when practicable, the patient should not be denied the sun, and in some cases, the almost only resource for recovery; when this cannot be obtained, as a substitute, exposure in a carriage in fine weather; or sailing may be had recourse to; something of the kind is considered of vital importance for the restoration of health and strength.

I shall here close my account of Cholera, because, when the disease becomes chronic, it partakes more of the nature of Marasmus, for an account of which, I refer to the excellent work of Dr. Sydenh.

Hoping that the want of any considerable personal experience may serve as my excuse for the absence of minute details.

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the omission of probably some important indications as to the character or treatment, of the disease, I beg leave to offer the above sketch, rude and imperfect as it may be, to the consideration of my respected teachers.

J. A. Myerhart

